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Poetry.

Written for the United States Journal.

BY ANDREW MCDONALD.

Shall men of toil e'er learn their lot?
Shall dwellers in the humble cot
E'er feel the tyrant's heavy hand,
And know his strength, and fear his wand?
Great God! was this thy wise decree
To grant us life, yet not be free?

Shall labor bear its heavy load,
And never curse the bloody code
That grands it downward to the earth,
And takes away its joy—its mirth?
I tell thee "Princes of the Loom",
Thy day will come, thy day of doom.

Man will not always kiss the rod
In Freedom's land—on glory's sod,
But might shall yield to right and truth,
And feeble age, and strong armed youth
Will act as did the men of old,
Who would be free, and dar'd be bold.

Go look at Lowell's pomp and gold,
Wrung from the orphan and the old;
See pale consumption's death glazed eye—
The hectic cheek,—and know not why.
Yes, these combine to make thy wealth
"Lord of the Loom," and glittering pelf.

Go look upon the meagre frame
Of girls that know not rest—nor shame;
Go gaze upon the orphan's doom,
The fittest earthly living tomb;—
Go listen to the slavish bell,*
That turns an Eden into Hell.

Call this "protection" to the hand
That makes our wealth and guards our land,
That builds our navies—starts the car,
Gives wings to commerce—strength in war!
God of the free! stretch forth thine arm
And shield the humble poor from harm.

*The bell that calls the laborers to work, is known by the significant name of "*The Slave bell.*" *Morgantown, Va., Nov. 1st, 1845.*

THE PRINTER'S SONG.

Print comrades, print; a noble task
Is the one we gaily ply;
'Tis ours to tell to all who ask,
The wonders of earth and sky!
We catch the thought all glowing warm,
As it leaves the student's brain,
And place the stamp of enduring form
On the Poet's airy strain.
Then let us sing as we nimbly fling
The slender letters round;
A glorious thing is our laboring,
Oh where my its like be found.

Print, comrades print; the fairest thought
Ever limed in Painter's dream,
The rarest form e'er sculptor wrought,
By the light of beauty's gleam,
Though lovely, may not match the power,
Which our proud art can claim;
That links the past with the present hour,
And its breath—the voice of fame.
Then let us sing as we nimbly fling
The slender letters round;
A glorious thing is our laboring,
Oh where can the like be found.

Print, comrades print; God hath ordained
That man by his toil should live;
Then spurn the charge that we disdained
The labor that God should give!
We envy not the sons of ease,
Nor the lord in princely hall,
But bow before the wise decrees
In kindness meant for all.
Then let us sing as we nimbly fling,
The slender letters round;
A glorious thing is our laboring,
Oh where may its like be found.

EXERCISE.—Throughout all nature, want of motion indicates weakness, corruption, inanimation, and death. Trenck, in his damp prison, leaped about like a lion, in his fetters of seventy pounds weight, in order to preserve his health; and an illustrious physician observes: "I know not which is the most necessary to the support of the human frame—food or motion. Were the exercises of the whole of the body attended to in a corresponding degree with that of the mind, men of great learning would be more healthy and vigorous—of more general talents—of more practical knowledge; more happy in their domestic lives; more enterprising and attached to their duties as men. In fine, it may, with propriety be said, that the highest refinement of the mind, without improvement of the body, can never present more than half a human being."

"Your frequent elections are good things for the country," remarked a foreigner, laying down a newspaper. Being asked why he thought so, he replied: 'Why, I see that every stone in Georgia has been turned by both parties; this must be equal to subsoil ploughing, at least, and will produce a heavy crop next year.'

Miscellaneous.

THE SPANIARD'S First and Last Good Dinner.

It was during the autum of 184—, that I was led to make a tour of France on horseback, partly to recover my health, which was somewhat enfeebled by a "year's life in Paris," and partly from a desire to see the Provinces. I journeyed along slowly, scarcely ever making more than twenty miles a day, resting at farm-houses and inns during the night, and winding through lanes, and visiting many spots of great beauty during the day, which a traveller never enjoys except that he be on horseback or a foot. It was about eight o'clk, on a fine evening in September, that my good horse Beau brought me to a farm-house, and, as by instinct, stopped suddenly before the gate. I alighted, and upon knocking, a comely looking dame opened the door, and seeing a traveller, bid me welcome; and gave orders to a brawny looking man, whom she called Pierre, to provide for my horse and dog. I begged the lady to put herself to no trouble on my account, but let me partake of "farmers' chees," and be as one of her household. She readily complied, and seating myself in the kitchen, I gave her in my broken French, some description of a farmer's life in America. Numerous and curious were the questions she put to me, and which I answered as well as I could, while she prepared supper for the men, who were detained later than usual on account of extra work. They at last came—some eight of them—and the husband of the woman who had already made me welcome, made me doubly so, when, upon inquiring after a brother of his who had gone to America, I gave him some information concerning him, which by chance I knew. We seated ourselves at table, and did ample justice to the fare, which was far superior in quantity to quality. The men said very little, and after the supper was over, the farmer, his wife, and myself retired to a sitting-room. We passed the evening in social chat, and although they spoke a jargon of their own, they also spoke French enough to understand and converse. It was near nine o'clock, when my dog Bebe sat up a most tremendous growl, and requesting permission, I went out to see the cause. Passing into the kitchen, I found the men employed in playing cards and dominoes, paying no attention to the barking of the dog. I opened the door and immediately my dog sprang in, and at the same time a man some six feet in height, who appeared to be a Spaniard, presented himself before me and asked alms.

I motioned for him to enter, and was about to give him some loose change, when Pierre, said in a contemptuous manner:

"If I were a man of your size and strength, I should be ashamed to beg. You are scarcely twenty-five, and as able-bodied as any of us. Why don't you go home to Spain and work like a man, and not try to live upon us hard-working Frenchmen.

The Spaniard drew himself up to his full height, and looking at Pierre with an eye which forbaded no good, replied. "If I had a right arm, and it was as strong as my left, I would not beg; but losing my arm when young and being poor, I was forced to beg through necessity and not from choice."

These words were said with such dignity that I felt for him and gave him some coin. Returning thanks to me he was about leaving, when Pierre hailed him by saying, "If you are so strong in your left arm, let us have an opportunity of seeing your strength. I'll bet you a couple of liards that I will bring your left arm to the table with my right one."

"There's my money," said he throwing it on the table, "and now for the trial."

They sat down at the table, placing their elbows within half a foot of each other, and begun with open hands to clench. It seemed at first doubtful which would be crowned with success, and the contest attracted all the men, who encouraged their countrymen and heaped abuses and jokes upon the Spaniard. Seeing that all were against him, I said in the best French that I could; "Don't give it up." He seemed encouraged by these few words, and with one tremendous struggle he brought Pierre's arm to the tabe with such force, that a less stronger arm than his would have been shivered. At the same moment Pierre picked up the Spaniard's money with his other arm and put it in his pocket. Pierre had put no money up. A loud laugh applauded this trick, and the men seemed to be angered, told Pierre to retain it. The Spaniard rose with an expression of astonishment that any one could be so wanting in honor. He demanded his money and the bet, which they seemed unwilling to comply with. Fearing a quarrel, I called the beggar aside, and offered him a silver piece and advised him to go. He turned his eye upon me with such an expression of contempt, that I feared him; and looking me full in the face, said, pointing to the Frenchman, "Do you suppose that money can cover the insult offered me by those cowards, who rob me of what is justly mine. No, I'll have what is mine if they were twenty in number." And springing at them with a tremendous power, had overthrown two, when the farmer entered, and with his assistance they put him out before I had time to expostulate.

Fearing the Spaniard's vengeance, I told the whole story to the farmer, who thereupon ordered Pierre to go after him and render what was justly his. We opened the door just in time to see the Spaniard ascend a hill some quarter of a mile distant. By the light of the moon we noticed he was running, which caused them all to laugh with such force that the echo reached him, and turning round, he drew something from his bosom which shone, and flourishing high in the air a dagger, he continued his course at the top of his speed.

The farmer said he hoped we should hear of him, but reprimanded the men severely for their conduct.

The next morning at breakfast table the men eyed me rather hard, looking upon me as an interloper; but as I intended to be off that day, I paid no attention to them. It was about six o'clock when the men left for their work, and mounting my horse I rode out to look at the farm at the request of the farmer. At a short distance from the house I overtook Pierre and another man quietly walking along in earnest conversation. It was at the foot of the hill that my dog overtook the men, and passing by them with a rush, turned suddenly and commenced barking. Pierre stooped and picking up a large stone, threw it with such force and precission that it struck the dog on the head and killed him on the spot. I rushed down the hill determined to give Pierre proper chastisement, when I saw the Spanish beggar descending the opposite hill armed with a gun which he carried under the left arm, suspended to his hand there was a dagger hanging. Pierre and his companion upon seeing him mounted the hill to meet him and thinking that I might be involved in some way, I was about retiring to a distance when the report of a gun attracted my attention, and on turning round I was surprised to find no one injured. Pierre and his companion then rushed at the Spaniard with great boldness, and the beggar planting himself firmly threw them back with great force, demanding his money. They attacked him a second time and the three fell together. I rushed to separate them, and succeeded in disengaging the Spaniard and the workmen, but Pierre had been sent to his long account, and as he lay tossing in agony, the Spaniard clutched his dagger and stood looking upon his victim with an air of self-justification that made me shudder.

The Spaniard delivered himself up to justice, and I was put under bonds as witness. I endeavored to favor the Spaniard as much as possible, and although they tried him for murder, I did my best to convict him only of manslaughter. When asked what he had to say, he rose, and approaching the bar commenced, —"Mr. President, what I have done, you or any other man would do, placed in the like circumstances. I am a peaceable, inoffensive beggar, wronging neither man, woman, nor child; but when a man does me injustice, he be high or low, I will have my revenge—and he that does less is not a man. It is true that I had the gun to protect mysel; and as it had been proved by witness that the gun accidentally discharged itself, the provocation came from them and I defended myself; the result is known; and I stand awaiting my sentence; and be it life or death, were I again placed as I have been my actions would be the same." He was brought in guilty of manslaughter and condemned to the galleys for life.

I visited him in the prison and found him confined in a straight-jacket, for fear that he would commit suicide. But his indomitable spirit was not quelled although the body was in fetters. He was convinced that he had acted right, and felt no signs of repentance I asked him if there was anything I could do for him; if he had not a desire that his family should learn his fate.

"Family," repeated he, "I know that there is such a word, but I never had a family. I never knew my mother, nor saw my father's face, and I hope that I have no brothers and sisters, if their lives have been as sad as mine. But now that you have offered to do me a favor, I will ask one. I never in my life eat a good dinner, and if you will do me the favor to procure one for me, I shall be greatly indebted to you."

I gave him money enough to satisfy his desires, and calling to the jailer he ordered him, with the air of a Spanish Don, to bring chickens, ragouts, and wine. This was the last request of this man. The next day, I went to the prison, and he had committed suicide by cutting his throat with a piece of one of the plates which he had secreted from his first and last good dinner.

Preferring death to the galleys, he thus ended his existence. I left that part of the country soon after, never again to return. G. A. C.

CONSTITUTION,

OF THE

WORKINGMEN'S PROTECTIVE UNION.

PREAMBLE.

Whereas there are many of our fellow workingmen, who have so small an equivalent returned them for their toil—although laboring excessively, to the deterioration of health as well as to the neglect of the intellect—that in very many cases, no surplus remains after the purchase of the necessaries of life; hence indigence, and in the event of sickness, not only destitution, but without that kindness and sympathetic attention to which their case lays claim,—Whereas, many evils arise from the isolated way in which the laborer, as a man of small means, has to purchase the necessaries of life; therefore, to unite the little fund of the producers, and purchase in season, as do the wealthy class, their fuel and groceries, would, it is obvious, secure to the brothers a larger share of their products than otherwise can be,—and, whereas, we most firmly believe it is the imperative duty we owe one another and ourselves, to give all the information in our power to the procurance of sure, steady and profitable employment, that we may have deeds of genuine sympathy, which not only manifest themselves in relieving the destitute, administering to the sick, but those which strike at the root of poverty; such as will secure good pay and fewer hours of labor, and thereby in no ordinary degree remove the cause of poverty and sickness.—Therefore, for the better securing of these principles and the obviation of the fore mentioned ills, we resolve ourselves into an Association, and agree to be governed by the following Rules and Regulations:

ARTICLE I. This Institution shall be called the Workingmen's Protective Union.

ARTICLE II. *Divisions how formed.*—Any number of persons, not less than fifteen constitutionally qualified, who shall combine together and agree to be governed by this Constitution may form a Division of the Union, and when organized, the Division shall immediately notify the First Division of the fact, giving the names of the President and Secretary of the new Division. Upon receiving this information the First shall designate the number of the new Division, and notify all other Divisions of its admission into the Union.

ARTICLE III. Associations composing the Union shall be termed Divisions; and be numbered in the order in which they adopt the Constitution.

ARTICLE IV. *Officers.*—The officers of each Division of this Institution shall consist of a President, Vice President, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, Steward, Treasurer, a Board of Commerce, consisting of five and a Visiting Committee of five; they together shall constitute the Government of the Society, who shall be elected annually by ballot, on separate tickets.

ARTICLE V. *Duty of the President.*—It shall be the duty of the presiding officer to preserve order, state and put all questions with impartiality, that may come before him; to decide upon all questions of order; subject however to an appeal to the meeting. He shall call a Special Meeting of the Division, upon the written requisition of at least seven of the members, the object of which shall be set forth therein; also, it shall devolve on whoever fills the Chair, to inquire at each meeting, immediately following the reading of the Secretary's Record, "Is any member sick?"

ARTICLE VI. *Vice President.*—In the absence of the President, the Vice President shall preside in his place; he shall also officiate as Chairman of the Visiting Committee.

ARTICLE VII. *Duty of the Recording Secretary.*—It shall be the duty of the Recording Secretary to be present at all regular meetings of the Division and Government; he shall keep a faithful record of each meeting, and shall lay the records open to investigation of each and every member of the Division when desired, and when the President and Vice President are absent, shall officiate as Chairman; likewise he shall notify the members on their election to office, and all meetings of the Division and Government, as the Division and President shall direct.

ARTICLE VIII. *Duty of the Corresponding Secretary.*—It shall be the duty of the Corresponding Secretary to receive and answer all communications addressed to the Division, and file all papers which may be for its future use.

ARTICLE IX. *Duty of the Steward.*—It shall be the duty of the Steward to keep a register of each member's name, age, occupation, and place of residence; to collect all money due the Division, and not hold it longer than one week at a time, but shall pay it to the Treasurer and take a receipt for the same. On a member's neglecting to pay his assessments after the lapse of two months, he shall notify the delinquent in a written communication; should he further neglect, the Steward shall erase the delinquent's name from the roll of the Division in one month after the issuing of his notification, and shall immediately notify all other Divisions of the fact; and he shall monthly report to the Division what money has been received and what may be due the Division.

ARTICLE X. *Duty of the Treasurer.*—It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to take charge of all the funds of the Division, and pay all its bills which may have been approved by the Board of Commerce; he shall retain in his possession the sum of Thirty Dollars for immediate disbursements, and all other money to be deposited in some Savings' Institution, or such other place as the Division shall direct.

ARTICLE XI. *Duty of the Board of Commerce.*—It shall be the duty of the Board of Commerce to transact all mercantile affairs of the Division. They shall introduce all new members to the Division in the most social manner, who have complied with the requisitions of the Constitution; and shall audit the Records, Accounts and Bills of the Secretary, Steward and Treasurer, and make a report of the same at least once in three months, and a summary of a report at the expiration of the year. All bills must be signed by at least two of them, before being paid, and at intervals of the Division's meetings they shall have such a general inspection of its affairs, as its interests may demand.

ARTICLE XII. *Duty of the Visiting Committee.*—The duty of the Visiting Committee shall be to visit those members who are said to be sick, within twenty-four hours of the reception of the intelligence; to report to the Division without delay the brother who is sick, and subsequent to the Division's examining into the sick member's claims, shall pay to the sick member his benefit as the Division shall direct, and let no means whatever be unexerted that may tend in the slightest to alleviate the brother's sufferings. Finally, it shall be their duty to report to the Division their doings once a quarter, and a summary of a report once a year.

ARTICLE XIII. *Eligibility to Membership.*—When any person of good moral character, capable of earning a livelihood, or with some visible means of support, and who does not use intoxicating drinks as a beverage, and who possesses such other qualifications as the Divisions may deem proper, signifies a wish to join the Division, in writing, or through some member with whom he is personally acquainted, it shall be the duty of the presiding officer to propose him and appoint a committee of three to ascertain whether he is in every respect worthy of membership, who shall report at a following meeting. Should the report be favorable to his admission, he shall be balloted for, and upon receiving two-thirds of all the votes cast, and signing the Constitution, paying an initiation fee of Three Dollars shall receive a certificate of membership from the Secretary, which shall guarantee to him all the rights and privileges of the Division. When a member wishes to withdraw from his Division, if he has performed his Constitutional obligations, he shall receive from the Secretary of his Division a certificate of honorable discharge from the same.

ARTICLE XIV. *Admission Fee and Assessment.*—Each member shall pay into the Treasury the sum of Three Dollars as Initiation fee, and be subject to a monthly assessment of twenty-five cents, which shall be paid at the regular meetings of the Division.

ARTICLE XV. *Funds and Objects.*—The money received as Initiation fee shall constitute a standing fund, three fifths of which may be invested in fuel and groceries, or such other objects as the Division may deem best.—The money arising from the assessments, interest on the standing fund, and donations, shall constitute a general fund, which shall be devoted to the use of sick members—or any others should there not be a dissenting vote—or those past labor, as described in Article XX., and for the general expenses of the Division.

ARTICLE XVI. *Finance.*—In the ratio that the funds arise to hundreds of dollars it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to make known the fact to the Division, when a member shall be appointed to deposit each hundred in his own name, which member shall give a written acknowledgment of the same to the Treasurer, and the acknowledgement, with the Bank Book shall be kept by the Treasurer, subject to the order of the Division. This fund shall not be drawn upon except by vote of the Division, and an order to be valid must be signed by the President and Recording Secretary.

ARTICLE XVII. *Benefits.*—Each member's name shall enrolled upon the Division's list six months before he becomes entitled to its Benefits. At the expiration of that time, having conformed to the requisitions of the Constitution, he shall receive Three Dollars per week in case of sickness, provided that he has

no *constitutional infirmity* of long standing when admitted to membership, or afterwards, by debauchery or licentiousness, in which cases he shall forfeit his Benefits and be expelled from the Division.

ARTICLE XVIII. *The Course to be pursued on a Member's being sick.*—Any individual of the Division becoming sick, shall notify either member of the Government, and from that date he shall be entitled to his Benefits, provided he is a suitable subject. No member shall receive a Benefit for a shorter time than one week, or longer time than thirteen.—Should a member be taken sick at a distance from his Division, he shall notify some one member of the Board of Government, within fourteen days after the first appearance of the disability. And should there be a Division in the place where he is taken sick, he shall, upon proving his constitutional claim to Benefits, have a right to call upon such Division for aid, the amount of which benefits shall be refunded to such Division by the Division of which he is a member, upon their presenting and proving their claim.

ARTICLE XIX. *Forfeiture of Privileges.*—Any member omitting to pay his assessment for three months, shall forfeit all Benefits of the Division, unless it is proved not to have been caused by carelessness or willful neglect.

ARTICLE XX. *Pensions.*—When a member arrives at the age of sixty-five years, who having been a member at least ten of them, he shall receive a pension of one dollar and fifty cents a week,

ARTICLE XXI. *Money obtained by false pretences.*—Whoever shall procure money by misrepresenting the length of time sick, shall, by a vote of the Division, be expelled.

ARTICLE XXII. *Place of Residence.*—It will be the duty of any member on changing his place of residence, to make it known to the Steward.

ARTICLE XXIII. *Quorum.*—The meeting shall be called to order ten minutes after the expiration of the time appointed, provided a quorum be present. Seven members shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE XXIV. *Adjustment of Differences.*—When any dispute arises between the members of a Division, growing out of business affairs or otherwise, it shall be brought before the Board of Government, who shall call a special meeting to settle it, where the parties in dispute shall appear, state their differences and have a just and impartial hearing; after due consideration, the Government shall decide to the best of their ability upon the merits of the case, when the Board shall declare its settlement and subject the parties to their decision, and any member refusing to acknowledge its justice, shall forfeit his right to membership. No judgment shall be passed in any case, where less than two thirds of the Government are present.

ARTICLE XXV. *Alteration of the Constitution.*—For the purpose of making any alteration or amendment to this Constitution the following course shall be pursued. When any Division wishes to have an alteration or amendment made to the Constitution, it shall be their duty to correspond with other Divisions upon the subject, and when four Divisions signify their wish to the First Division to have such alteration made, it shall be the duty of the First Division of the fact and call upon them to meet in convention by delegates allowing one delegate for every twenty-five members enrolled, which convention shall have full powers to make such alteration as is desired by a vote of two thirds of the delegates. The Secretary of the Convention shall notify each Division of the decision, which shall be binding upon the whole Union.

INDUSTRY.—Among the first of virtues, parents should teach their children to rank industry. Idleness is the parent of nameless vices. Give children useful employment and they are not in bad company. It is an old adage that "every thing depends upon a man's bringing up." He may say that every thing depends upon the correct ideas that a child forms of the necessity and dignity of labor; as those who commence their life in idleness and generally close it in misery and degradation.—*Chicago Democrat.*

COMPASSION.—Compassion is an emotion of which we ought never to be ashamed. Graceful, particularly in youth, is the tear of sympathy, and the heart that melts at the tale of woe. We should not permit ease and indulgence to contract our affections, wrap us up in selfish enjoyment, but we should accustom ourselves to think of the distresses of human life, of the solitary cottage, the dying parent, and the weeping orphan. Not ought we ever to sport with pain and distress in any of our amusements, or treat even the meanest insect with wanton cruelty.

HEAVY VERDICT. At a late Circuit Court held at Whiteplains, Westchester county, Miss Conklin, a lady over forty years of age, obtained a verdict of $4,000 against Mr. Addison Hill, of about the same age, for breach of promise of marriage.—*Western Lit. Messenger.*

The Springfield Republican states that a party of eight or ten foreigners arrived in that town on Saturday evening, from Boston, having a child sick with the small pox, which created great alarm among the people.

Labor in New-York.

ITS CIRCUMSTANCES, CONDITIONS AND REWARDS.

NO. XI.—GENERAL CONDITION OF THE SHOE-MAKERS—THE LADIES' BRANCH.

There is no class of mechanics who average so great an amount of work for so little money as the Journeymen Shoe-Makers. The number of Journeymen out of employment is also large and out of all just proportion. There are hundreds of them in the City constantly wandering from shop to shop in search of work, while many of them have families in a state of absolute want. One by one have the articles of their furniture have been sold to supply bread which the disheartened workman could not earn, and at last the family are turned out of their miserable garret or cellar because they cannot pay their rent. Even those who work fare badly enough; and many of them live in such a way as to deprive life of everything save the mere privilege of breath. But for those entirely out of situations the case is still worse. We have been in more than fifty cellars, in different parts of the City, each inhabited by a Shoe-Maker and his family.—The floor is made of rough plank laid loosely down, and the ceiling is not quite so high as a tall man. The walls are dark and damp, and a wide, desolate fire-place yawns in the centre to the right of the entrance. There is no outlet back, and of course no yard-privileges of any kind. The miserable room is lighted only by a shallow sash, partly projecting above the surface of the ground, and by the little light that struggles down the steep and rotting stairs. In this apartment often live the man with his work-bench, his wife and five or six children of all ages; and, perhaps a palsied grandfather or grandmother, and often both. In one corner is a squalid bed, and the room elsewhere is occupied by the work-bench, a cradle made from a dry-goods box, two or three broken and seatless chairs, a stewpan and a kettle. Here is the whole of that thing so noble in the abstract, so lofty in the destiny intended for it, so full of every source of joy and gladness—a Family of human beings. Here they work—here they cook, they eat, they sleep, they pray (if to pray they have not forgotten). They procure a little something to eat by the chance jobs of gentlemen's or children's mending brought in by the rich people above ground in the neighborhood, who are not celebrated for paying a poor cobbler high prices.

Now this picture is faithfully drawn—not overcolored in any one particular. We have written nothing that we have not seen over and over again with our own eyes. We permitted our correspondent to state his case, in a former number, in his own language. It is doubtless well as far as it goes; but it does not touch the dark shades in the condition of the Shoe-Makers of this City. They are the worst paid and live the least like life of all men who have spent years in learning trades that they might know how to live. We met recently going up the Hudson a Journeyman Shoe-Maker, pale and haggard with unremitting toil. He had a wife and three children with him, and told us, with a truly thankful air, that he had at length escaped from New-York and was going to Herkimer county, where he owned a little patch of land and could raise his own potatoes. Enviable fortune indeed! He said he had tried it faithfully for years—worked early and late—half clad and half fed his family and almost ruined his own health—in the hope that something would turn up.—But he had given it up. He used to get two and six-pence a pair for making Ladies' gaiter boots, and said this was the usual price paid for good second-rate work. He lived in a sort of a shed, in the rear of a wooden house, and paid for his room four dollars a month. He could make from eight to ten pairs of gaiters in a week, if he had steady employment—but this he seldom had. In Winter, when work is slack, and expenses much increased, the employers come and offer even lower prices—and they are compelled to accept them. Oh, he said he was glad to think he was already so far from that 'hard-hearted City.'

There are often several hundred Journeymen in New-York who have no regular situations; and of those who have work, a greater number do not receive, on the average, over three and a half and four dollars per week.—How they live we have attempted to show.

But of course there are a few very skilful and tasteful workmen who get more. They are employed on the choicest work, and receive for the first quality of Ladies' gaiters four and five shillings per pair. A man makes of these a pair in a day. A skin of French Patent Leather costs $2,50, and will cut six or seven pairs of foxings. The Satin franchise cost eleven shillings per yard, which cuts three pairs; the binding and closing costs fifty cents or five shillings per pair—and the boots are sold to the customers for $3. This of course relates to the finest kind of Custom-work.

[P. S. Since the above was in type our correspondent has sent us the continuation of his article—from which we print the following confirmation of the observations we ourselves have made.]

"The boots and shoes made in the city, are principally 'Custom-made,' that is made to order. The most common article sold here, is chiefly manufactured in the Eastern States, where the workmen can live for almost less than half the sum it costs our city mechanics. Transportation from those places here amounts to a mere song, and consequently our market is filled with this kind of work, and the laborer on this branch of industry in our city is compelled to submit to the grinding competition engendered, and give all his labor, his time and his health to earn food and clothes. What, think you, the workmen of our city gets paid for making those boots and shoes which are sold at the *cheap* establishments at so low a price as to make the buyer, eye the seller and wonder where he stole them? Does he get a fair remuneration—Does he even get a remuneration for his time and labor? No—he cannot—he does not *live* on his wages—he merely *exists*—chameleon-like on air.

"The tools and implements, findings, &c. in fact, nearly all the articles used in the making of boots and shoes have hitherto been imported, but of late years we have got to manufacturing these things ourselves, and it may be said that the importation does not now exceed twenty-five per cent.

"The making of *Lasts*—though not carried on very extensively in our City yet—deserves a little notice from our hands, as a branch connected with the subject we are treating of.

"There are about twelve establishments, employing, on an average, from twenty-five to thirty hands the year [illegible]. These manufacture chiefly for the [illegible] trade. A journeyman at this business, working ten hours a day, can make from seven to nine dollars a week.—There are more who make eight than seven or nine dollars a week.

"Of the many hard-working and industrious classes of our fellow-citizens, the journeymen shoemakers stand among the first in this respect. They are a temperate people, and a large portion of them attend Divine service on Sundays. As you pass along through the thoroughfares of our City, should chance lead you to take a peep into their workshops, you will always find them busy as the bee that draws honey from the flower. They are up with the dawn of the morning, and even after the shade of night has thrown its mantle o'er all things—when almost all the other trades have *knocked off work*—you will find *them* toiling and toiling during those hours which ought to be appropriated to relaxation from the cares of day."

VOICE OF INDUSTRY.

What We Labor for.—The abolition of idleness, want and oppression; the prevalence of industry, virtue and intelligence.

LOWELL, NOVEMBER 28, 1845.

The Boston "Workingmen's Protective Union."

We call the attention of our readers, the workingmen in particular, to the Constitution published in this number of the Voice, of an organization recently instituted in the City of Boston, denominated the "Workingmen's Protective Union."

By a perusal of this constitution, it will be seen to agree, in all the fundamental principles and objects with the one recommended and adopted by the National Industrial Convention at New York, and we sincerely hope and trust, this union of sentiment and feeling between the New England, Middle and Western States will result in a general organization of the friends of *Free Labor* throughout the country.

The success of the Boston "Union" has exceeded the expectations of its warmest friends, and promises fair to accomplish the great objects its framers had in view, viz:

First, a *Union of the producing Classes*—second; the gradual accumulation of a surplus fund to protect the laborers against encroachments of capital and piratical speculation—third; to encourage useful *producing* industry, by patronizing the producer instead of the exchanger, thus doing away with monopolies and much of the present useless trade and traffick, which is living and speculating upon the real products of labor. This measure has not originated with visionary enthusiasts, seeking after phantoms, but is the result of the experience and investigation of practical Workingmen, who have carefully and critically observed the operations of the present system of organized monopoly and fraud, and the suicidal competition, which is every where exhausting the strength of *industry*, and sacrificing its treasures to grasping capital or intrigue and artifice—men who know the evils, the laboring classes suffer under; from some degree of experimental knowledge, and therefore are better prepared to meet the wants of their fellow laborers than mere theorists.

The objects proposed by this plan, are of vital importance to the future prosperity of the workingmen and women of our land, and the universal good of mankind, for the many sad lessons of the past, is ample testimony, that the race cannot progress in that which christianizes, elevates and perfects, while labor is degraded and its followers reduced to serfs, slaves and dependants.

The first great desideratum then, is UNION—a union among the now divided and confounded sons and daughters of industry is of *absolute* moment to the toilers of the present age! What cannot be accomplished by *union*? With the present light and knowledge in the community,—the noble strugglings of humanity's divine pulsations, which are everywhere manifesting themselves for some state of society more congenial, rational and humane; what holy aims might not the useful producers of our country realize, if they would be united!

In view of the alarming increase of monopoly, wrong, poverty and misery in the country and the consequent development of vice and crime, will not the workingmen and women of New England be induced to adopt some such course of united action as suggested by the Boston "Protective Union" and the "Industrial Convention" at New York. Under an organization of this character, such a fund would accrue in a few years, as to enable the workingmen and women to buy all the articles for consumption at wholesale prices and directly of the producer, instead of paying such large profits as they are now obliged, to support the horde of useless exchangers and speculators who are living upon, and monopolizing the products of industry. Could this become general, it would be a blessing of no small importance to the laboring classes, when we take into consideration the vast numbers that are subsisting, perhaps in luxury and affluence upon that which they never produced. So long as this state of things exist, and continues to augment, the producer will be taxed and oppressed to support and gratify the almost numberless interlopers, who stand between them and the consumer and who occupy every avenue of industry, that they may clutch the fruits of honest toil as soon as they look *red* with value, or can administer to their selfish aggrandizement. To illustrate this subject, we need but refer to the present "flour speculation" which has raised this article from below *five* to above *eight* dollars per barrel in the short space of two or three weeks! Now this is not real—there is no good reason why it should take nearly double the money to buy a barrel of flour now that it did three or four weeks ago. But monopoly has caused this, the increasing demand for flour in England set the speculation at work, and the article is bought up in large quantities, and thereby the price is enhanced and the sale restricted, because the men who hold it, have the means of retaining it until they get such a price as they see fit to require—This creates an apparent scarcity while there is in reality enough, were it justly and equally distributed, and the poor workingman, who could get but money enough, at the former price of flour, must now go without his usual quantity, whereby his family will suffer or work much longer (if he can get employment) to procure the extra money that is required to purchase the same. By this system of virtual robbery, have many been enabled to amass fortunes in a very short time while they have not added a farthing to the wealth of the country, but have come in possession of that which others produced and for which they and their families might have suffered. This unjust and unnatural state of things, the "Protective Union" is instituted to remedy, by preventing speculation in the necessaries of life, and by creating a fund by which our workingmen and women may become, to a great degree, their own employers and disposers of the products of their own labor.

Will our friends give this subject a careful investigation and commence establishing their "Unions," "Brotherhoods," and "Sisterhoods" throughout the country and let the world know, that they are not willing to set supinely down, while a system of feudalism, as fearful as that of England's is growing up among our people.

MILFORD, (Hopedale Community.)

FRIEND YOUNG:—One of the best institutions in this country, is situated in this town. Having spent a short time here, I have had an opportunity of seeing something of its practical operation. One of its best features, is, that the members have learned to govern themselves; a good lesson for the Reformers of the day. In public discussion, and private conversation, they have patience to hear one at a time. Perhaps one reason for this, is their plain manner of living. It is hardly to be expected that persons who are continually stimulating their systems with tea, coffee, rum and tobacco, can govern their passions so well as those that do not use them. All persons wishing to join this community, are under the necessity of giving up all allegiance to a government based on physical force, or cold steel. On arriving at the Farm, I found the President, Adin Ballou, (formerly an Universalist Minister,) at work with the rest, one driving oxen, he holding the scraper, a business by the way that he is well fitted for, weighing as he does, about 200. But look at him in any light you please, he is one of the noblest specimens of humanity, we have in the Reform ranks; morally, physically, and intellectually. It is desirable that this institution should shed its christian influence far and wide. But within one mile, the scene is changed. Milford is well known as an extensive boot manufactory. Very recently an employer has failed, owing his workmen, report says $6000. I have seen a number, that he was owing $200 a piece. And what makes the case more aggravating, is the fact, that his goods were attached by a New York man; and in so doing, it overleaps the law of this State, giving the workmen, $25 last earned. This is an extremely hard case for the poor men and women, but there appears to be no help for them at present—it is said by some, that he will pay.

Yours in haste,

N. W. BROWN, Agt.

☞ We learn that Hon. Caleb Cushing is preparing for the press, a 'History of the American Embassy to China.' We predict it will be a widely popular book.

New York Tribune & Manchester Factories.

We notice an article in the last number of the Tribune, headed, "A voice from the Laborers of New England—Calumny Met," in which the editor attempts to defend the present slavish and degrading factory system, by copying a long series of resolutions which are reported to have been passed at a meeting of the Manchester N. H. *operatives.*

Now what are the facts connected with these meetings and resolutions? Why, the meetings were got up under the particular auspices of the agents and a few clerks and overseers, who are receiving their fat salaries at the hands of these corporations, which they so lustily defend in the resolutions above referred to, and in which they very *significantly* denominated themselves the "*operatives* of Manchester" and at the same time would feel themselves highly insulted, should they receive the honest and noble appellation on any other occasion.

We disclaim any desire to take *sides* with any political party, who may resort to the factory abuses merely for the purpose of making party capital; still we cannot remain silent while another party equally "hollow-hearted" in order to support their "protected industry" and "Tariff" humbugs, calls meetings and passes resolutions, defending the present system of manufacturing servitude, which go forth to the world as the sentiments of the real operatives; when they emanate from a few hiring agents, clerks and overseers, who are ready to do the bidding of party and corporations for a few of the spoils which are yearly wrung from the hard working operatives.

Strange indeed that these corporations and their supporters should have such unbounded regard for the good of the operatives and the true interests of labor! Are the rumsellers in favor of intemperance? Are the slave masters of the South, true friends to freedom and human rights? Certainly not—then what sympathy can corporations have for *free labor*, when they exist and flourish by virtue of the opposite?

We are at a loss to discover the consistency of the Tribune in the position it takes relative to factory labor. It even indorses and reiterates the false statement in Mr. Miles work, that the average hours the operatives work in the Mills are only *ten and a half.* Are the people to understand by this that the operatives *get pay in full* for a week's work when they labor only *sixty three* hours? Every person who knows anything about the factory system, knows this is not the case. The Mills in Lowell, Manchester and throughout nearly every manufacturing town in New England are in operation twelve and a half hours, and thousands of operatives are in attendance this same number of hours, week after week and month after month, and those who do not work in accordance with the running of the wheels will not be paid full price, nor be long tolerated at that. Still Mr. Miles, or his corporation advisers by some deceptive course of reasoning comes to the conclusion that ten and a half is the *average* hours of labor; which is sophistical and false as we can prove by those who have been engaged in the business for years.

The editor of the Tribune like many others, to make his course look quite impartial, liberal and free from party spirit, modestly acknowledges that evils do exist in the factory System, and then apologizes for these evils, because they are to be found in other departments of labor. He tells us that females working in the factories are in a far better condition than those who are engaged in household services and as sempstresses &c.

That much wrong may be found in other departments of female labor, besides that of the factories, is too true, but this is no good reason why we should cover up and attempt to justify the system of factory oppression which is making such sad inroads upon the happines of our people, and general good of the country.

As much has been said and written upon the great pecuniary advantages of factory labor over all other, we would state, that persons who have been engaged in the business for many years, assure us, that females are as well off in the country with *seventy five cents* per week, as they are in Lowell with *one dollar and seventy-five cents.*

We are requested to publish the following Resolution, unanimously adopted by the "Female Labor Reform Association," at their last meeting, as a token of respect and esteem, for the services of Mr. Schouler, in behalf of the operatives of this city.

Resolved, That the members of this Association, tender their grateful acknowledgements to the voters of Lowell, for consigning Wm. Schouler, to the obscurity he so justly deserves, for treating so unjustly and ungentlemanly, the defence made by the delegates of this Association, before the special committee of the Legislature, to whom was referred petitions for the reduction of the hours of labor, of which he was Chairman.

☞ We notice by the last "Free Workingman" that the Workingmen of Lynn are to have a grand Ball on Thanksgiving evening for the support of that paper. We hope the Cordwainers will give it a worthy lift that it may continue to advocate their just claims.

Frederick Robinson and the Massachusetts State Prison.

We take much pleasure in laying before our readers the following extracts from the reports of the Warden of the Massachusetts State Prison, two copies of which we have been kindly favored with, through our Agent, Mr. Brown.

The sentiments of Mr. Robinson are the more to be admired on account of being rarely met with in the history of Prison Records and penal transactions. That they are philosophical and rational, sound reason will not deny, and to such a man, poor unfortunate, depraved humanity owes a debt of gratitude.

Mr. Robinson strongly sympathizes with the woes and misfortunes of his fellows, and we rejoice that he is employed in a situation where his philosophical philanthropy finds such a field of usefulness.

"I entered upon the discharge of the duties of warden of this prison on the 22d day of last July, after the tragical and lamentable death of the late warden, Charles Lincoln, Jun. Esq.; and as the successor of so competent and experienced an officer, I could not but feel the weight of the responsibleness assumed. For I could not hope to be able to discharge the various, arduous, and sometimes dangerous duties, every way so successfully, at first, as my able and accomplished predecessor. But having consented to accept the office, I resolved to endeavor to let assiduity answer for experience, and such knowledge of human nature as I have been able to acquire in my intercourse with mankind, serve me instead of an acquaintance with criminals, penitentiaries, and punishments. I came here with the most liberal views concerning the human race—with a heart of kindness towards all men. I have long looked upon a man, as a man, whether he be the occupant of a palace or a prison—and, in whatever situation he may be, entitled to human sympathy, kindness, and respect. He is my brother, wherever he may be, whatever of wrong or of crime he may have been tempted to commit. The more he has erred, and strayed from the path of right and virtue, the more he is to be pitied, and the louder is his call, upon our commiseration; our sympathy for his sufferings, and our efforts for his reformation, for his restoration to rectitude, to usefulness and happiness. We are all liable to fall into temptation; if it were not so, we should not all have been taught to beseech our Father in Heaven to "lead us not into temptation." I felt my own frailties and imperfections, and was resolved to do by others as I should wish to be done by, if I were in their situation. It seemed to me, therefore, in entering upon the duties of this office, if I erred at all, I should rather prefer to err on the side of kindness, clemency, and humanity, than on that of severity of punishments. I knew that the laws, regulations, and discipline of the prison must be enforced. But I wished if possible, to enforce them without recourse to corporal punishment or physical suffering. And I have succeeded, thus far, as well as I could have expected. With the exception of three cases, and those soon after I took charge, the government of the prison has been administered without corporal punishment. The shower bath has not been used.—And yet, I think I can safely say, that the convicts are as orderly, as industrious and obedient as heretofore, and more contented, docile and happy. A feeling of mutual respect, kindness, and friendship seems to be growing up between us. I am sure I experience these affections towards the convicts, and every day gives evidence that the same affections are being excited towards me. I have long believed that what comes from the heart will reach the heart; this I think will apply to convicts in prison as well as others—that there is no sane convict that cannot be reached by sincere and persevering affection. Men may be governed by severity, but not reformed. It takes but little trouble to labor to let men know that every violation of a rule shall be visited upon them with an ample measure of bodily pain. Fear of punishment will keep men in subjection; but the tiger is only chained, not tamed—and, when released, only the more excited to evil by the severities to which he is obliged to submit. It requires more time, patience, perseverance and labor, to govern by appeals to the affections, to reason and conscience. Yet, when the heart can be reached in this way, a change of character may reasonably be expected. Excessive severity always tends to harden the heart, and make the convicts look upon society as their enemies, and nourish a desire of vengeance and retaliation, which leads them to re-commit depredations, and wage war upon society with a good conscience. Some have confessed to me, that they have experienced feelings of this kind. But when I told them, I hoped a better disposition was growing up in society with respect to them, that the duty was beginning to be felt, of receiving them back again, in the bosom of society, after they had faithfully and industriously worked out the penalty inflicted upon them for the violation of the law;—again, to afford them encouragement, employments and friendships, according to their deserts; and not, as heretofore, turn from them with a Pharisaic impression of contamination;—that there are now many in society who have fallen into temptation as men to be punished; that there is less of the priest and Levite, and more of the good Samaritan, feeling with regard to this class of our fellow-men than heretofore. Such sentiments seemed to touch their feelings, soften their hearts, and give them new motives to submission, industry, and virtue.

"In the government of the prison, thus far, I have to thank, and would publicly express my obligations to the kindness of the honorable board of inspectors, the reverend chaplain, the distinguished physician, and all the subordinate officers of this institution, many of whom have seemed to vie with each other, not only in the faithful discharge of their own duties, but to render mine agreeable and successful.

The affairs of the prison have been well and prosperous during the past year, and it is truly gratifying for me to be able to say, that there has been a high degree of good feeling, order and industry among the convicts, which convinces me more and more, of what I am most desirous of proving, that convicts in prison can be governed by enforcing the great law of human brotherhood and equality promulgated by the Saviour, by doing unto others as we would that others should do unto us. In every instance of discipline, I have always endeavored to keep this law before the mind, and have asked myself, how I should reasonably wish to be dealt by, if I were in the same situation of the convict, and I have found, that the nearer I have been able to keep myself and others up to the true meaning of this law, the more successful has been the government of the prison. I have often announced to the convicts my resolution to govern by this precept, and have frequently called upon them, and not without success, to live and act in conformity thereto. All that asperity of feeling which used to exist among the convicts, showing itself even in their looks, has gradually subsided, until kindness, and cheerfulness, and pleasant looks have become almost universal. My experience has convinced me, that when all the officers of a prison are vigilant, and have kind and brotherly feelings towards the convicts, and will all cooperate to promote their best good and effect their reformation, very little of punishment is required. I know that we are prone to the love of power, and to the exercise of authority, and when our fellow men are placed under our control, there is danger that power and authority may be abused. Yet I can truly say, I have endeavored to guard myself against this proclivity and have been ever watchful over myself and others in this respect. I have felt it my duty to see that all the convicts should be treated well and kindly by the officers. And I have reason to believe, that all the officers are now convinced, that these views of government are right and practicable, and promotive of the best interests of the convicts and of the prison. I have good cause to thank them for cooperating with me so well in rendering successful a mild, but firm and just system of discipline, which I am sure no one could do without their aid."

Manufacturing Power.—The following striking passage occurs in a publication entitled the English "Poor-law Guide:"

Manufacturing pressures tend to increase improvements in machinery. Driven to thread-bare profits the manufactures seek every means of reducing the cost of production; and hence it has occurred that, during the last five or six years, there has been more improvement in machinery than has taken place for twenty-five years before that period. We believe we are correct in stating that, some eight or nine years since, the maximum capability of the spinning-mule did not exceed the power of turning above 640 spindles. There are self-acting mules now in use that will turn upwards of 2,000 spindles! A mill of the present day, with improved machinery, is capable of given quantity of work at about one third less expense than it could have been done seven years since; in other words, a factory, which in 1836 required an outlay of 600*l.* per week for wages, can now throw off the same quantity of work for 400*l.* per week.—We have heard one respectable manufacturer declare, that if his forty inch cotton was made fast to a vessel allowed to make the best of her way to Canton, he would make the cotton as fast as the ship could sail away with it or he would consent to have nothing for it. Now allowing the ordinary voyage of four months, and calculating the number of miles the ship would sail, it would require about twenty-four million yards of cloth to keep pace with the ship, or above 8,000 yards per hour working the whole time, night and day. The same, machinery would in seven months, make a belt round the earth forty inches wide. Now, we would ask, if one manufacturer could do this, what could the whole machinery of England alone accomplish? Could it not make sufficient cloth in a few years to cover the whole surface of the inhabited part of the globe!—*Western Literary Messenger.*

William Bloomfield, an old bachelor and an avowed deist, got married in Iowa to a pretty young girl named Eliza Church. Since his marriage he has known more happiness, he says, than he ever did before—all of which he attributes to having joined the CHURCH.

"With what measures ye mete, it shall be measured to you again." "Winter is coming—remember the poor."

'A FEW SOBER TRUTHS FOR THE MILLIONS,'

—Is the title of a small pamphlet we have received frow Pittsburgh. The work exhibits a depth of thought and investigation, and a philanthropy, which is willing to express itself in behalf of suffering humanity. We commend the following extract to the attention of our readers.

"Wealth, as we have already stated, consists in a great variety of products; and man, to live in comfort, requires a certain portion of each of these.

Now it is evident that if each one could produce for himself all the various articles of wealth that he requires, no possible injustice could happen in the distribution; for each producer would retain and consume his own produce. It is also evident that, if such a state of things could exist, labor-saving machines must necessarily either increase man's comfort or diminish the hours necessary to labor: for instance, if a man's power of production increased forty fold, and he was content with the same quantity of wealth which satisfied his wants previously to that increase, he would only require to labor during eighteen minutes each day instead of twelve hours or else, if he did work twelve hours, he would daily acquire forty times as much wealth.

But this we know to be impossible without giving up the immense advantages attending a division of labor. It would throw us back almost into the savage state. A workman cannot produce with advantage, either to himself or the community, more than a few different kinds of wealth; these it is evident cannot supply his wants; he can himself use but a very small part of them, and the rest may be exchanged for other articles. Now it is evident that it is the manner in which these necessary exchanges are made that produces want and poverty: for we have just seen, that if no commercial exchanges were made at all, no injustice in distribution could occur; and the producer would increase in wealth, just in proportion as his means of production increased. In other words, it is the present system of commercial exchange that deprives Britain's laborers, in some way or other, of thirty-eight fortieths of the produce of their industry, and often starves them altogether, because they have already overstocked the market, and are thus become useless as products. Can no better system of exchange be devised than this?

Let us suppose a large family, the various members of which were of different occupations: some farmers, others carpenters, some bakers, others weavers, and so on. And suppose this family producing for its consumption. In what way would its members effect the necessary exchanges of produce?

There are two different and distinct ways in which it might be done.

Either—the farmer might sell his grain and other produce to the bakers, carpenters, and the other members of the family, for money, with which money he would afterwads purchase from them what articles he wanted, while they, in their turu, would dispose of their surplus produce in like manner, and for the same purpose. This is the commercial system, in its simplest and least injurious form.

Or else—the farmers might agree to supply the family with the products of their farm as they were wanted, the carpenters to prepare the necessary wood-work, the bakers to bake as much bread as the family required, and so of the others, each one furnishing his proportion to the family stock, and drawing from it what he required. This plan would supersede individual trading, and may be termed the federative or co-operative system.

Now suppose farther, that this family were just able to supply their wants: this would be a state of comparative adversity and poverty. And, under the commercial system, what would be the consequence? The farmers, so soon as their, grain was gatherad in, would immediately find some one of the others ready and desirous to purchase it of them; the bakers would dispose of their bread as soon as it was baked; the weavers of their cloth whenever it was taken from the loom: and thus each would regularly obtain the means of purchasing the articles of wealth he daily required. The greatest stimulus would be given to the industry of the family, and labor-saving machines would be eagerly resorted to as soon as they became known.

Encouraging.—The Wheat Crop of the present year gives promise that the embarassed States of the west will soon be able to pay all their obligations. The whole crop of the country is estimated at 125,000,000 of bushels. The wheat crop of 1842, which was the largest ever previously raised in the United States, 103,000,000. The increase of 22,000,000 shows not less the large additional amount of land brought under cultivation than the genial character of the last summer. The crop of Michigan is comparatively larger than that of any other State in the Union.—*Thursday Messenger.*

And yet a poor hard workingman or woman, is obliged to pay nearly *four dollars* more than they were a few weeks since, because a few greedy speculators have raised the cry of *scarcity.*

A Census of the Russian Empire has just been taken, and the population is shown to be *sixty-two millions five hundred thousand.*

Laborers' Union Meeting, Saturday Nov. 29,

Subject for Discussion. *Resolved,* That punishment by death should be abolished from the penal code.

Aff. J. Morrill. Neg. T. W. Meader.

Thursday, Dec. 4.

Subject for Discussion. *Resolved,* That all laws for the collection of a revenue from imports, is injust and that so far as a revenue is necessary for the support of a just government it should be raised by a direct tax on property.

Aff. J. B. Leavitt. Neg. S. G. White.

Melancholy.—We learn from the Citizen published at Paper Mill Village, N. H. that a house in that place occupied by a Mr. Wallace took fire on Monday evening of last week in the absence of Mrs. Wallace to one of the neighbors, and three little children—a son of five years and two daughters younger, were burnt to death, before assistance could be rendered.

The new temperance law in Connecticut, provides that each town shall elect three commissioners, in whom shall be vested the sole power to give or withhold licenses to sell ardent spirits.

The Election on Monday resulted in the choice of George A. Butterfield, and the defeat of the other Whig candidates, among whom was Col. Schouler, the gallant defender of Corporation *rights*—will the man take the *hint?*

☞ Mr. Brown, our travelling Agent requests us to express his thanks to the friends generally in those towns he has visited, for their kind efforts. To Mr. J. S. Hoit, of Millbury, he feels especially indebted.

The Communication from Boston is acknowledged, and will appear next week.

Flight of the Mormon Prophet from Nauvoo.—William Smith, of the Patriarch's family, has fled from Nauvoo. The St. Louis papers of Saturday week, publish his address—"A faithful warning to the Latter Day Saints"—against the unrighteousness of the Elders, who have usurped the Patriarchal chair, of which he is the only legal occupant. He councils peace, love to all men, and a restoration of confidence between the Mormon's and their neighbors; opposes emigration to Oregon, and promises exposures of the unrighteousness of "wicked Elders." He denounces Brigham, Young, and the Council of Twelve, states that Nauvoo has been a den of thieves and villians, and that the Mormon rulers are privy to high crimes committed by their leaders. He earnestly advises the Mormons not to go with Young and his partners to California but to disperse as other religious denominations. From his statement it is manifest that Mormonism is a vast system of priestcraft, by which the corrupt impostor leaders seek to extort money and property from the fanatical followers, and to obtain their services for nothing. William is now in St. Louis, under the protection of some friends. His address is dated the 25th of October.—*Ex. paper.*

KINDNESS BETTER THAN FORCE.

If you want your horse or your servant to work well, you must endeavor to make them happy; happiness increases the strength and energies of both, and unhappiness diminishes them. When you find either of them weak in any particular point, do not press and harrass the weakness, but show it indulgence.—Do not urge either of them to do more than they are well able, as the more they are compelled to do to-day, the less they will do to-morrow. When you find your horse begin to slacken his speed do uot racklessly compel him to to maintain it, but think how you yourself would like to be thus urged on beyond your strength. Do not worry your horse by repeated whip strokes, as every blow robs the animal of some of its strength, and continual blows rob it also of the motives to exertion by the violence of the strokes on the skin, and affect the muscles underneath on which the motions depend. If any person doubts this, a slight blow on his arm or leg will soon convince him of the truth. If you have two horses working together, and one horse is slower or weaker than the other, do not force it to do as much as the other, but rather slacken the speed, if even it is done by keeping the other horse back; and never use bearing reins, they are useless to the driver, vexatious to the horse; and are the cause of many falls; but above all, be not too fond of showing them that you are their master and they your slaves; they know it well enough to their sorrow without this trouble.

Charity has been expressed by the emblem of a naked child giving honey to a bee without wings. Beautiful as the simile appears, a certain writer thinks an addition might be made, by supposing the child "holding a whip in his hand, to drive away the *drones.*" Not an inaccurate thought.

Cutting off their own Noses.—A writer from Kentucky, to the Cincinnati Herald, says that the mob has more than trebled C. M. Clay's subscription list in his region. He stated that one slaveholder in this town has recently emancipated his twelve slaves, and another eight, making twenty cases of emancipation in one day.

☞ John C. Cluer will speak before the citizens of Lowell, next Sunday, at the City Hall, commencing at the usual hour.

The following persons have been chosen Directors for the publication of this paper:

George W. Hatch, West Roxbury,
Levi B. Parker, East Bridgewater,
Wm. D. Leavitt, Woburn,
John S. Fletcher, } Lowell,
Sarah G. Bagley }
Edward C. Darling, } Lynn,
H. J. Chenoweth, }

☞ Cyrus Hall is authorised to act as Agent for the Voice in this City. Will our people crown his efforts with abundant success.

☞ THE VOICE IS FOR SALE, at most of the Book and Periodical Stores in the City. Also, by Cyrus Hall. In Fitchburg at S. & C. Shepley's Bookstore, and L. Pratts, No. 5, Rollstone Block.

Let it be Remembered—That this paper is upon a firm and permanent basis, a large number of responsible individuals, being personally obligated for its regular issue. Therefore, we trust our friends will not delay sending in their names for one year's subscription, together with the $1,00 for the same.

The New England Workingmen's Association stands adjourned to meet in the Town of Lynn the third Friday of January.

Will all papers friendly please copy.

NOTICE.

☞ The Laborers' Union Association, hold their regular meetings every Thursday Evening, at 76, Central street, for the purpose of discussing questions of general interest to Workingmen. Those interested are respectfully invited to attend.

NOTICE.

THE LABORERS' UNION ASSOCIATION, at South Boston, holds its regular meetings every Thursday Evening, at the "Barker's Building" on 4th street, near "South free bridge," and all who feel interested in the welfare of the producing classes, are cordially invited to attend.

The Library, is open every Saturday Evening for the delivery of books.

Subscriptions to the Library $2,00 a year, for Gentlemen, one dollar for Ladies. A relief fund is also attached to the Association, for relief of sick and destitute members.

NOTICE.

☞ The Industrial Reform Association of Lowell, hold their meetings on Monday Evening of each week, at 8 o'clock, at 76, Corner of Central and Hurd Streets, and all who feel interested in the welfare of the producing classes, are cordially inited to attend.

Per Order

Lowell, Aug. 28. JOHN SAWTELL, Sec'y.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Sunday, Nov. 23, at the Weslyan Church, Mr. David I. Young to Miss Abby Farnum, both of Lowell. Also at the First Baptist Church, Mr. Addison H. Cole of Lowell to Miss L. Maria Wright of Hollis, N. H.

In Malden, Nov. 23d, Mr. D. H. Barnham, Jr., of Stoneham, to Miss E. H. Halping, of M.

In Woburn, Nov. 19th, Mr William Hardy to Miss Susan Robinson.

DEATHS.

In Littleton, Oct. 18th, Mrs. Elizabeth White, 79.—"The laborer and the sufferer is at rest."

PROSPECTUS OF THE
VOICE OF INDUSTRY,
THE PEOPLE'S PAPER,
ORGAN OF THE NEW ENGLAND WORKINGMEN'S ASSOCIATION.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, AT NO. 76, CENTRAL STREET, LOWELL, MASS.,

Devoted to the abolition of Mental, Moral and Physical Servitude, in all their complicated forms and the interests of the INDUSTRIAL CLASSES.

The Voice will contain a Female Department, under the immediate supervision of the Lowell Female Labor Reform Association, and be supported by contributions from the Operatives of this city and other manufacturing towns. Let no Workingman or Women or friend of those who "toil and spin" and produce all the wealth of the nation, fail of becoming subscribers.

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Fitchburg, Oct. 1845.

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Fitchburg, Mass. Oct. 1845.

Female Farm Laborers in England.

Among all the fashions imported from abroad, here is one which will not soon be apt to find users:

"In all parts of the country, women are more or less employed on the farms, and in some parts in large numbers. I have frequently counted thirty, fifty, and many more in a field at a time, both in hoeing turnips and in harvesting. In the season of harvest, immense numbers of Irish come over to assist in the labor, and this presents almost the only opportunity which they have in the course of the year of earning a little money to pay the rent of their cabins and potatoe patches.—Nothing can exceed the destitution and squalidness in which they are seen; starved, ragged, and dirty beyond all description, with the tatters hanging about them like the few remaining feathers upon a plucked goose.

I found in one case two farms—which, although under two tenants, might be considered a joint concern—more than four hundred laborers employed during the harvests, a large proportion of whom were women, though not exclusively Irish. The average wages paid the men in this case, was one shilling sterling (or twenty-four cents) per day and their food, which was estimated at about nine pence, or (about 18 cents) per day. Their living consisted of oat-meal porridge and a small quantity of sour milk or buttermilk, for breakfast; —a pound of wheaten bread and a pint and a half of beer, at dinner; at night, a supper resembling the breakfast, or two pence in money in lieu of it.

I was curious to know how so many people were lodged at night. In some cases they throw themselves down under the stacks, or upon the straw in the sheds or out-buildings of the farm; but in the case to which I have referred above, I was shown into the cattle-stalls and stables, the floors of which were littered with straw; and here the men's coats and the women's caps and bonnets upon the walls, indicated that it was occupied by *both sexes promiscuously*. This was indeed the fact. This was not a singular instance. I am unwilling to make any comments upon such facts as these. They speak for themselves. They are matters of general custom, and seemed to excite no attention. I do not refer to them as matter of reproach to the employers, who were persons of respectable character and condition and whose families were distinguished for their refinement.

But it presents one among many instances in which habit and custom reconcile us to many things which would otherwise offend us; and lead us to view some practices, utterly unjustifiable in themselves, with a degree of complacency or indifference, and as unalterable, because they have been so long established.—I believe there is only one part of the United States where anything resembling such a state of things prevails, or would be permitted; and these among a class of beings whose claims to humanity seem not very well established in all minds, and whose degradation on account of their complexion, appears absolutely hopeless. But even here, this indiscriminate consorting is not common; nor would it be permitted by any respectable planter."—[Colman's European Agriculture.

Good Humor.—There is no art of more real practical utility in this world than the art of good humor. We venture little in saying that this art, successfully cultivated would do more to banish misery, and even crime from the community, than many of those societies, whose object is to reform mankind. By good humor we mean a cheerful, kindly, *geneal* spirit—a feeling inspired by the sense of the universal brother-hood of man—not only cherished in heart, but borne on the countenance —a sign of love and friendship to all. Such a token legible and fairly written, is an antidote for almost any of the thousand ills "that flesh is heir to." How many might we recall at this moment, casually met in our daily rounds whose open beaming countenances, reflecting the gladness that was within and around them, have sent a thrill of sympathy to the heart, chasing quite away the dull cloud of care that was gathering there. Such a one, by his very presence among them, is a real benefactor to his race. He lightens the heart-load of many a friendless wanderer, that was growing too heavy for him, he restores by the true elixir of humanity, many a despairing child of sorrow to hope and courage. He proclaims to them that the world is not altogether a "vale of tears and bitterness," since one human face it hath gladdened with the "light of smiles."

Hast thou ever marked the magic of a smile —we are speaking now of the gentle sex, reader—when from lips and eyes that know so well how to speak its language, the overflowing soul hath beamed forth, melting hue and line and feature into one eloquent and harmonious expression of good humor? We will challenge the world to maintain its stoical insensibility under such a proof.

Good-humor, as it is often the most effective, is also the cheapest virtue. Nothing is more easy than a smile or look of kindness, while the want of it has made the world a desert. Well has the poet designated it when he speaks of

—"that best portion of a good man's life,
His little, nameless, unremembered acts,
Of kindness and of love.
Emporium.

Danger should be feared when distant, and braved when present.

From C. M. Clay's True American.

LABOR IN PARIS.—LETTER FROM EUGENE SUE.

The following letter was written during the difficulty which recently occurred between the journeymen carpenters of Paris and their employers. We republish it as a clear statement of the condition to which the laboring population in Europe is reduced by the progress of civilization. We may be thankful that all the causes which produce these results are not in operation here. But one would enquire if our cities cannot furnish examples of such melancholly statistics as Sue here presents.

"*To the Editors of the 'Democratic Pacifique.*"

Gentlemen—Permit me to be heard in the contest between the journeymen carpenters and their employers, not as a disputant but simply to set down a few figures which as it appears to me will cast some light upon the question.

"The journeymen carpenters complain of the lowness of their wages, which they declare to be out of proportion with their necessities.

"These are the facts.

"A journeyman carpenter earns at present four francs a day; five days are to be deducted from each month for Sundays and festivals. The wages of a *month* is thus reduced to *one* hundred francs. But in a year there are four months in which the laborer is without work. So that the wages of a journeyman carpenter are reduced to eight hundred francs a year for eight months labor, (about an hundred and fifty dollars.) This is his income: now let us see his expenses. Suppose a family of three persons; a man, his wife and child. For such a family a miserable lodging cost in Paris is 200 francs a year.

We have then rent, 200 francs; clothing for their persons, wear of apparel, soap, interest on the cost of furniture, fuel, lights, &c., 200 francs, making 400 francs a year for the food of three persons, or not much more than twenty sous a day.

"This food, such as it is, costs about as follows:

"Bread for three persons, 10 sous; wine for the man, 6 sous; dry vegetables, fat, water, salt, for soup, 5 sous, making in all 21 sous. Two or three sous a day are also needed for unforseen expenses or for the savings bank.

"The laborer never has meat to eat, except an occasional fragment of unwholesome pork; he works at one of the most toilsome and exhausting employments that exists.

"We are not engaged in declamation; we are merely writing down figures.

"Moreover, in this estimate, it is supposed that the laborer is never sick or without work. But should he be compelled to be still a month, how shall that be provided for? A coverlet and a mattrass are carried to the *Monte-de-Piete*, and at night the family shivers upon straw. After a week of painful labor, the artisan cannot think of amusements and pleasures, and as for the means or the leisure for intellectual development, he is totally deprived of both.

"The wife, occupied with the cares of the household, with making or mending clothes, with washing, with taking care of her child, can earn nothing, or if she withdraw from these occupations to work in the city, her little gains hardly make up the expense occasioned by her absence from home.

"We have supposed the workman and his family in the most favorable condition, for there are many who have two or three children, with an infirm father or mother, at their charge, and to support so many persons shut up in one chamber, never more than *twenty-one sous a day*. Now we ask, are the claims of the journeymen carpenters who find their position unsatisfactory, exorbitant? Are they in the wrong in wishing to see their wages raised from 800 to about 1,000 francs a year?

"It seems to me, gentleman, that it is unnecessary to add a word: our figures are more than eloquent; they have the all powerful authorty of a fact. "Eugene Sue."

He kept a Horse.—Between forty and fifty years ago a gentleman removed to Portland and opened a store in Fish street. He had a small cash capital and his credit was excellent. By industry and attention to business, for a while he succeeded well; but prosperity had such an effect on him, that he purchased a beautiful horse and divided his time between his store and his horse. When he should have been at his shop, he was often on an excursion of pleasure, and it was said his horse engrossed more of his time and attention than his business.

In a few months after the young merchant became the owner of a horse, his depts accumulated and he was unable to pay them, and of course made, what was a rare thing in those days, a complete failure. One of his creditors, Mr. Nathaniel Richardson, who has been dead many years, did not hear of the misfortune that befel the young man for several days; but when informed of his loss, by a friend, instantly exclaimed at the top of his voice—"Failed, blast him, I knew he would fail—*he kept a horse.*"—*Portland Bulletin.*

The Razor Strop man is discoursing poetically, pathetically, facitiously, parabolically, and particularly Razor-stropically at Lowell.

A New City.—The following animated description of one of the last wonders of our day, the new city now rising at Birkenhead, near Liverpool, is from the pen of a noble diplomatist, and will be read with interest: "I have made a very agreeable trip to Birkenhead, which is a place rising, as if by enchantment, out of the desert, and bidding fair to rival, if not to eclipse the glories of Liverpool. Seven years ago there were not three houses on that side of the Mersey—there are now above 20,000 inhabitants; and on the spot where Sir W. Stanley's hounds killed a fox in the open field, now stands a square larger than Belgrave-square, every nouse of which is occupied. At Liverpool there are now ten acres of docks, the charges for which are enormous; at Birkenhead there will gradually diminish until (supposing trade to continue prosperous) they will almost disappear, and the docks become the propriety of the public at the end of thirty years. It would have been worth the trouble of the journey to make acquaintance with the projector and soul of this gigantic enterprise, Mr. Jackson. With his desire to create a great commercial emporiom proceeds, *pari passu* that of improving and elevating the condition of the laboring classes there, and before his docks are even excavated, he is building houses for 300 families of work-people, each of which is to have three rooms and necessary conveniences, to be free of all taxes, and plentifully supplied with water and gas, for 2s. 6d. a week for each family. These houses adjoin the warehouses and docks where the people are to be employed, and thence is to run a railroad to the sea, and every man liking to bathe will be conveyed there for a penny.—There are to be wash-houses, where a woman will be able to wash the linen of her family for 2d; and 180 acres have been devoted to a park which Paxton has laid out, and nothing at Chatsworth can be more beautiful. At least 20,000 people were congregated there last Sunday, all decently dressed, orderly, and enjoying themselves. Chapels, and churches, and schools, for every sect and denomination, abound. There are now 3000 workmen on the docks and buildings, and he is about to take on 2000 more. Turn which way you will, you see only the most judicious application of capital, skill and experience—everything good adopted; everything bad eschewed from all other places, and as there is no other country in the world, I am sure, that could exhibit such a sight as this nascent establishment, where the best interests of commerce and philanthrophy are so felicitously interwoven. I really felt an additional pride at being an Englishman." [The writer of this tribute to Birkenhead, "the City of the Future is Lord Clarenden, formerly Ambassador in Madrid.]

The Press.—Workingmen of New England! we feel it our duty, at this time, to address you upon a subject of vital importance to your dearest interests, and those of your posterity—a subject that has a high claim upon your serious consideration, and which, it must be evident to all, exerts a powerful influence in the community. We allude to the press, by which means we depend upon having our claims laid before the whole people.—Now it is a lamentable fact, that whilst many of the reforms of the day, and the different religious sects, and political parties, have their several organs, and which are well-supported, those presses advocating the rights of the workingman are suffered to languish and die for want of support and encouragement. Look, for instance, in the city of Boston, where there are a host of daily papers, besides so many others devoted to about every interest but that of labor. These have a large circulation throughout the country; and by whom are they supported? It must be admitted, that a large portion of their support comes from the hard earnings of the workingman, who at the same time, suffer those devoted exclusively to their interests, to die. Now fellow workingmen, this is a very wrong state of things. By so doing, are you true to yourselves? Should not those who produce all the wealth of the nation, the sons of toil, have their cause advocated whilst the power of capital is increasing all around them? Remember, the press controls public opinion; and by withholding your support from that portion which now fails to advocate your cause, you will compel them to do so. A daily paper, published in Boston, ably conducted, and devoted to the true interests of labor, would incalculably benefit our cause, and at the same time could be well supported without expending but a small part of what workingmen now do to support those which are rather more opposed to their interests than otherwise. Now, with all these facts before us, it must be evident, that the laboring class are in duty bound to support those presses which are devoted to their interests, if they do not any others. The subject of labor must come before the people; it must be agitated; and how can it be done more successfully than through the press? Many philanthropists, comprising some of the best men in the nation, are beginning to take a lively interest in our cause; and there never was presented a more favorable opportunity to assert those rights which avarice now withholds from us. Fellow workingmen! think of these things. You, knowing your rights, must see to it that they are abiy advocated and maintained; and what more powerful instrument is there to be found, than the press? Compel it to speak out for you; and, workingmen support your own presses.—*Lynn Workingman.*

Lazy People.—Thanks to Heaven and our ancestors, and to all others who had any part in making us what we are, thanks to them one and all, that we were not born lazy. Laziness has been the parent of all sins that have been committed since the morning of the creation. Eve was in a lazy fit at the time Satan tempted her; if Adam had kept her busy she would have been kept out of mischief and we should all have been as innocent as young lambkins. If the Antedeluvians had commenced building arks when Noah preached to them, they might all have been saved: but they were too lazy to work and so they were drowned in the great equacious catastrophe. The reason the Egyptians refused to let the Israelites go was because they were too lazy to make their own bricks, and wished to compel the Hebrews to do that work for them. The consequences are known; they were plagued grieviously; and afterwards thrown into the Red Sea. Lazy people, in our own days are constantly plaguing themselves, and are an everlasting plague and eye-sore to others. The sight of a creeping, listless indolent man, or woman, is misery to the thrifty and industrious. People of this class, are without friends, they are abhorred by their own relations and universally dreaded. They *not only hate to work* themselves, but they hate to see work done, and would fain have the whole world, as useless and inactive as they are. Of this kind are your loungers, who delight in hanging about workshops, printing offices, and every place where they can interrupt business.—If we had as Homer expresses it,

"A hundred mouths a thousand tongues,
A throat of brass, and adamantine lungs,"

we could hardly find time and strength to execrate such character.

Temperance Fable.—The rats once assembled in a large cellar, to devise some means of safely getting the bait from a small steel trap, which lay near, having seen numbers of their friends and relations snatched from them by its merciless jaws. After many long speeches and the proposals of many alaborate but fruitless plans, a happy wit standing erect, said—"It is my opinion that if with one paw we keep down the spring, we can safely take the food from the trap with the other." All the rats present loudly squeaked assent, and snapped their tails in applause. The meeting then adjourned, and the rats retired to their homes; but the devastations of the trap being by no means diminished, the rats were forced to call another 'convention.' The elders had just assembled and had commenced their deliberations, when all were started by a faint voice, and a poor rat with only three legs, limping into the ring stood up to speak. All were instantly silent. When stretching out the bleeding remains of his leg he said. "My friends I have tried the method you proposed, and you see the result!" Now let me recommend a plan to escape the trap, *do not touch it!*"

We learn from the Worcester Transcript, that Mr. Asa Mason, manufacturer of tacks and brads, while adjusting his machinery, one day last week, was caught by the skirts of his coat, by the belt, and drawn up backwards over the shaft between which and the ceiling there was only a space of 18 inches, and was thrown round upwards of one hundred times before the machinery could be stopped. His back was probably broken the first revolution. He died in a few moments. Mr. Mason was between 50 and 60 years of age.—*O. Branch.*

Hon. J. Q. Adams has come out against death, or capital punishment, for any offence.

"I'll take your part," as the dog said when he stole the cat's dinner.

Truth from a Vixen.—Mrs. Caudle says —'Yes, it's all very well to talk about fortunes made in no time; they're like shirts made in no time—it's ten to one if they hang long together.'

Smoking a Freshman.—Some of the dignitaries of the Sophomore Class in Yale College, soon after the late assemblage of the students, undertook to initiate a Freshman in some of the mysteries of the school by the ancieni process of Smoking. For this purpose, five of them visited the room of the young Freshman, with pipes in their mouths, lustily, at the same time annointing the hot stove with asafœtida. As no compliments had been passed, Freshy very coolly rose, walked out of the door, turned the key and left the smokers to enjoy the fragrance which they had created. After an hour or two, Freshy called to enquire how they had spent the evening, when the Sophs cried for quarters and were suffered to depart. They did not like asafœtida at all, and thought it rather dangerous to jump out of a two story window.

A Mastodon of the largest size ever discovered, has lately been exhumed near Newbury, N. Y. The bones of the skull alone weigh 700 lbs. The tusks are nine feet in length, and the measure across the hip bones is seven feet.

So, you practice music and drawing, said a wag to a potter who was hauling a handcart with craking wheels through the street.

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to each subscriber for a volume of five hundred pages. It will contain a faithful and impartial record of both Houses of Congress, the gist of all the important speeches which may be delivered, &c., &c. The most competent reporters will be employed and nothing shall prevent it being made worthy of the patronage of the public generally. The Journal will endeavor, in its records, to do justice to both parties, so that both parties will feel allowed to patronise the publication. It being the long session, as it is called, the volume will contain at least 500 pages; each number will contain sixteen pages of solid matter, which will enable the publishers to give all the proceedings worthy of being preserved in book form, for binding and future reference. The exceedingly low terms will place it within the reach of all; the publishers hope that their friends will use their exertions in obtaining subscribers.

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THEOPHILUS FISK,
JESSE E. DOW.

Washington, August 12, 1845.

☞Editors by copying the above prospectus and calling the attention of their readers to it, will be entitled to a copy from the commencement.

FOR 1845.

PROSPECTUS FOR VOL. VII.
OF THE
AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

TO reform and perfect man—to bring out by culture the original beauties and capabilities of his nature, are objects the most exalted that can possible engross humanity. But, to do this either effectually or correctly, that nature must be known, and as Phrenology is the science of human nature, and especially of man's intellectual and moral constitution, it evolves all the elementary principles of his nature—thereby embodying all the laws of his being, all the conditions of happiness, and all the causes of all his sufferings, as well as of all the evils that afflict society; and all this so plain that "he that runs may read," and so beautiful as to excite our highest admiration. It also furnishes the only true test and touch-stone by which to try every doctrine and practice of the age, and indeed, of all past and all coming—every theory of society, every question of ethics, of morals, of logic, of equity, and even of religious creeds and practices; for, by developing fully and clearly the primitive nature and constitution of man, and that in all its ramifications, it arranges, before the tribunal of that nature, every thing appertaining to man; approving whatever conflicts therewith.

The accompanying numbers of this periodical, as well as its three last volumes, will serve as samples of its future course, excepting that the following important departments will be added

1st that of Physiology. Though, for several years, the Journal has contained more or less physiological fact and information, yet its space has been too much occupied otherwise to give that full attention to the exposition and enforcing of the laws of animal life, including the value of health and the means of regaining and preserving it, which their importance demands. To know and obey these laws, lies at the basis of all human improvement and happiness; for, be it remembered, that life and health depend thereon, and on them depend all our pleasures, whether mental or physical. Even intellectual attainments and moral progression must be accompanied by physiological, especially cerable, improvement. The connection of Physology with mentality—the different states of body as inducing their corresponding states of mind—have been almost completely overlooked, even by Phrenologists themselves.

Our talents, our virtues, our vices, our mental and moral progression, depend, more upon what, how and when, we eat, drink, sleep, labor, bathe, &c.—upon our physical habits and physiological condition—than most people suppose. The plain fact is, few people know how to eat! or sleep! or breathe! or live! If they did sickness would be unknown, and sin comparatively banished from our world. Those physiological conditions, therefore, which affect mind and morals, will be freely discussed in this volume.

2nd. That of Animal Magnetism, or the vital principle. So indissolubly is this science connected with both Phrenology and Physiology, that neither should ever be pursued without the other. At least every student of the latter sciences who prosecutes his investigations unguided by the light of this new star of human science, but gropes his way in comparative darkness. Surprisingly beautiful and philosophical, as well as rich in lessons of health and happiness, are the discoveries evolved by applying magnetism to phrenological and physiological investigations. And surely, as a remedial agent, this application exceeds, and will eventually superscede, all others. Aware of no work or periodical which covers this most interesting, most important field of human inquiry, the Editor intends to occupy it, at least, partially, in this volume.

3d. A department devoted to woman. To improve her, is to benefit the human race, whilst her degeneracy detoriates it. Female education—nearly every thing appertaining to her—is now effecting her ruin as fast as the rapid flight of time will allow. Long enough has her is anity been inflated with the gaudy, the artificial, and the fashionable. Too long already, have her exquisite sensibilities been perverted, and the beauties and graces of her nature been converted either into play-things—mere toys for man to sport with—or else prostituted at the shrine of the worst of human passions. Infinitely more perfect, more prolific than any human thing ever yet beheld by mortals, are the natural charms and beauties of the female charactrr. But, they have yet to be brought out. To do this effectually, her nature and capabilities must be known. These, her Phrenology and Physiology willreveal; in doing which they will also disclose her true sphere, and her consequent duties. To this eventful subject—and none can be more prolific of good to man—will a portion of this volume be dedicated. Nor will mothers, in their distinctive relations as mothers, be neglected.

Those at all acquainted with the Editor's style of writing or lecturing, will readily comprehend his manner of treating these and other subjects that come appropriately within the wide range of phrenological, physiological and magnetic science. Our field is indeed the world. Not only is it already ripe for the harvest, but it is becoming corrupted and all overgrown with the tares of uncleanliness and the thistle of sin. To receive the good into vessels, will be the object of every successive number of this work. Those, therefore, who drop tears of sorrow over fallen humanity, or who would lend a helping hand to its restoration, may perhaps do good as effectually by circulating this work as in any other way; for its pages will embody both the seeds and the crop of all reform—human improvement and happiness are designed to be inscribed on its page, its every line.

Nor, in this long line of subjects, will the practical department of phrenological science—its principles, its facts its philosophy, or information requisite for furthering the progress of amateurs, be neglected.

And since nothing—neither the acquisition of any species of knowledge, nor the possession of any form or degree of wealth, or honor, or any possession whatever—can as effectually benefit, or as deeply interest, every member of the human family, as will that knowledge of our nature imparted by Phrenology, which renders it the science for "the million;" and since it is proper and desirable that a monthly Journal, devoted to this science should be accessible to all—to the poor as well as to the rich, to the illiterate, as well as to the scientific—this Journal will be furnished on the following extremely low

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